

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4225. 號三十月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

日九十月一十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WING, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco. CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Wilson, Nichols & Co., Foochow, HEDON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, O. HANSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND, PROPERTY AND TIMBER, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises at Wanchai, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at Noon.—The following PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon, belonging to Messrs S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

FIRST.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 107, adjoining the Police Station No. 2, at Wanchai, with the TWO First Class GRANITE GODOWNS erected thereon, viz:—

GODOWN No. 43, fronting on the Praya 52½ feet, by an average of 73 feet Deep. Capacity about 1,300 Tons. Crown Rent, \$51 per Annum.

GODOWN No. 44, adjoining above, Two Stories, also fronting on the Praya 52½ feet, by an average of 97 feet Deep. Capacity about 3,000 Tons. Crown Rent, \$69 per Annum.

Each Godown, with the Land on which it is erected, will be put up separately.

SECOND.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 121, at Wanchai, and formerly known as THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S YARD, fronting on the Praya 100 feet, by an average of 144 feet deep, containing 14,400 square feet. Crown Rent, \$180 per Annum.

THIRD.

About 86,000 Superficial feet of OREGON PINE LUMBER, 2, 3 and 4 inches, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Also.

Sundry Lots of TEAK and SINGAPORE TIMBER, SHIP'S KNEES, WINCHES, BLOCKS, OLD IRON, SCALES.

Also.

TERMS OF SALE:—

The LAND and GODOWNS.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. The TIMBER and MOVABLE LOTS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja22

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

SAM HING STULTZ'S

Christy's HATS, in new Styles. New TWEEDS, in great variety. Woollen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS. Cricket & Knickerbocker STOKINGS. Lambwool UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS. BLANKETS and RUGS. Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns. Embroidered TABLE COVERS. Rep Window CURTAINS. Damask TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS. Furniture CHINTZ. Kid & Woollen GLOVES, in all Colours. 65 & 69, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq. Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq. J. F. CORDON, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. R. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

Act. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 6 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c., Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee. All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tl

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAJA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-Eighth Annual MEETING of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be Held at the House of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., Canton, on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

FLEMING CARROW, M.D., Secretary.

SIR BROOKE ROBERTSON, C.B., Acting President. Canton, January 11, 1877. ja18

A LARGE MERCANTILE FIRM in ENGLAND, principally engaged in the Hardware Line, but executing Indents in all Branches of Trade, wish to meet with an energetic AGENT in Hongkong on Commission. Liberal Terms and facilities will be given, so that a good income can be made by an energetic representative. A Candidate with a connection amongst the principal indenters will be preferred. Satisfactory references must be forwarded. Address in first instance to Box 129, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BIRMINGHAM. ja18

No. 1 of the "TOKIO TIMES" (A Weekly Journal) will be Published at Tokio on Saturday, January 6, 1877. Terms of Subscription: \$12 per Year. Single Copies, 25 cents. Advertisements: 50 cents per Inch or part of an inch, and \$5 per Column. Orders received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January, 1877. ja24

MACAO HOTEL,

PRAJA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in Spacious, Commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors. Wines, Spirits and Estates of the Best quality only supplied. Terms moderate. J. P. DE CAMPOS, Proprietor. Macao, January 6, 1877.

Intimations.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-first Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of the Accounts, and electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. C. ERDMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED REIZ has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LUTKENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Underigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLER & Co.

H. KLER. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT FOR PRERAT, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Underigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. O. KAUSZ ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KUNZMANN.

Mr. RICHARD SCHÖNBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm. KRUSE & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST STEES has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Underigned under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co.

at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILISOH. Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VINCOUT DO CEREAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES. Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Underigned under the name of MASTEN & HULAN has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULAN. Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BEWICK QUEIROZ in our Firm Ceased on the 20th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELOH & CAMPBELL. Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FEHR will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY, (Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SINGAPORE" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja16

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "CHINKIANG."

Jas. Hogg, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja15

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "YESSO."

Captain PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA. The Steamship "ARRATOON APOAR."

Capt. A. B. MACFARLANE, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 18th Inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja18

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL, Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.

The Steamship "ALTUNA." Captain MÖLLER, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET" will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 4th February next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Underigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/3 L. I. L. Russian Ship "VANADIS."

Wekland, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. I. American Ship "CUTWATER."

CHEELMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A. I. Danish Bark "FANO."

Captain NORBY, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 2, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. I. British Bark "TOKATEA."

G. HARRISON, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 25, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. I. British Bark "MADAME DEMOREST."

will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 15, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO."

Pied, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A. I. American Barque "ANTIOCH."

THOMAS MERRILL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

FOR NEW YORK. The A. I. British Clipper Barque "UNANIMA."

CARY, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe3

FOR LONDON. The A. I. British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY."

KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Arratoon Apoar, Captain MACFARLANE, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Underigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja16

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Penguin having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of General Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed by the Underigned into their Godowns at Consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent. Opium is deliverable from on Board. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, January 10, 1877. ja16

S. S. ESMERALDA, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored by the Underigned in their Godown at their risk.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. A. MACG. HEATON, Agent. Hongkong, December 25, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AYA.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Aya," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 10th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKYO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, December 15, 1876. jals



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London; Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GOSLON, Captain FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 18th January, at Noon.

For further-Particulars, apply to A. MOYER, Superintendent, Hongkong, January 6, 1877. jals

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight of Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. fol

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIPP.

DAVID SASSOON, SOHS & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Bungalows Nos. 1 and 3, Old Bailey Street.

The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price 21 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1876, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE.

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

PENG-SHUI: OR, THE FUNDAMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

SAYLE & Co.

BEG to solicit inspection of their WIN-TER STOCK.

Rich Black Gloss and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Markets.

Coloured Grosgrain and Fancy SILKS, Black, White and Coloured SATINS.

Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, AN WOOL SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French MERINOS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS, Black and Coloured VELVETEENS.

The NEWEST SHAPES in Silk, Velvet, and Cloth JACKETS.

Boys' Serge and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes. Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS.

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS, Newest Styles, direct from Paris.

Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS, Children's Felt and Straw HATS.

RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.

Ladies' Linen and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.

Swaddown and Fur TRIMMINGS, Swaddown MUFFS, COLLARS and FLEECINGS.

Infants' ROBES, CLOAKS and PE-LISSES.

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HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,

G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 29, 1874.

Intimations.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

P. F. DA SILVA,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, TAKAPU, TAIWANFOO. [se22]

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang,

Municipal Office,

The 21st September, 1876.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

VOL. V, No. 3.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)

Establishment of American Trade at Canton.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)

The Beater's Song.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—Validity of Chinese Marriages. Money Loan Associations. Bean Cake as a Manure. Pigeon English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Long Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Suaton.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amy.—Chun Cheong Hong; Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee Shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Bing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fooking Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages; occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &

Intimations.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, KNIFE RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER, KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 20, EACH; AND TINS,
60, 1/1, 2/6 AND 4/1 EACH.

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INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
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SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60, EACH.

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IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40, EACH; & 10, BOXES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
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WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
4mr76 1w 52t 4mr77

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(Via Suez Canal)
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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
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ESTABLISHED 1843.

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page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,
sent post free, containing full particulars
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Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
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Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-
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Englishman in Newspaper, Calcutta.

Turns—Not less than 25 per cent. to
accompany indent and balances drawn for
at 60 days' sight.

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weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20
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Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
charge of 1s. per lb.

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Regimental Messes.

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The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debili-
tated constitutions will discover that by
the use of this wonderful medicine there is
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-
taining of life, and its purity can be main-
tained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to
inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and
that I had the best medicines at the ser-
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
short time I had many applicants, to whom
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
These are most useful to an explorer, as
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-
erties they create an unobtainable effect upon
the patient, which satisfies him of their
value."

Simple, safe and certain
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
the people, and nothing could exceed their
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
butchered, and horse-fed poured in upon us,
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
and the demand became so great that I
was obliged to look up the small remaining
stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World.

20mr76 1w 52t 20mr77

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the se-
cretions of the body, without creating any
of those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
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Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned,
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come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

14oc76 1w 26t 14ap77

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of diges-
tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-
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cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast
tables with a delicately flavoured beverage
which may save us many heavy doctors'
bills. It is by the judicious use of such
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gradually built up until strong enough to
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of subtle maladies are floating around us
ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
blood and a properly nourished frame."

See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins
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HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
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PICKLES AND SAUCES.
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BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINEST HADDOKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CURE.
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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
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TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

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10jun76 1w 52t 10jun77

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which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
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Superior Portable Engines.

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GAS TUBES, CAST IRON PIPES,
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A. & J. S. would be glad to entertain
any proposal for an Agency by suitable
parties.

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BEST SEEDS
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VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
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DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LIST POST FREE
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS
REQUIREMENT MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
CHROMY DISCOUNT GUARANTEED
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READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.
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Perfumery,

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the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
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FOR THE HUSBANDRY.
White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,
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and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is strongly recommended, being more last-
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ATKINSON'S
OLD BRONZED SOAP,
celebrated for so many years, continues to
be made as heretofore. It is strongly
perfumed, and will be found very
durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BEANS' GREASE, COLD CREAM,
SACRED POWDERS, TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER,
TOILET VINEGAR, VELVETINE, WHITE
ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialties and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
dealers throughout the World,
and of the Manufacturers
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Price List Free on Application.

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manufacture their articles of one and the
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address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22au76 13t 22au77

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,
printed in seven colours.
29ap76 3

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW CHALK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
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Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in
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Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of
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colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India
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SOLUTION OF
MAGNESIA

The Best Remedy For
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
25mr76 1w 52t 25mr77

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of
Sportmen is invited
to the following Am-
munition, of the best
quality, now general
use throughout Eng-
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S
Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality
Percussion Caps,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breach-
loading Guns.

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at long distances.

And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
67, Upper Thames Street, London.

23se76 1t 13t 23mh77

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be
found to be

Datura Tatula,
Prepared in all forms for smoking and
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SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London,
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17jun76 2

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

26no76 1w 31de77

The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge
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the public taste is so much on the increase
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages
of illustrations and information, forwarded
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BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers,
23c, Forston Street, Hoxton,
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Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

(OZONE OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
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Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and in developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head, and Ear,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulency, Impairment for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Fluidity,
Eruptions of the skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous medicine for removing impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
and nervous condition has existed, the
flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organism; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates upon the system without exciting car-
e, thought, or the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphorus
and animating element of life, which has been wasted,
and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nervous, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure,
by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, " " WATSON, ELKINS & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

28ap76 12t 3mr77 29ap77

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
T. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment, to
H. R. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,
Wynham Street, formerly ARTHUR CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photo-
graphic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from
O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has
been received from England: he is prepared
to take Photos. of Buildings and Interiors
at the shortest distance.
Hongkong, July 17, 1876

NOW READY.

"THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA,"
AND ITS AFFINITIES WITH THAT OF THE
ANTIAN AND SEMITIC RACES.
By N. B. DENNIS, F.R.S.
"Instructive and amusing enough to
command a ready sale."—*Daily Press.*
For Sale by
Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.;
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.; FALCONER
& CO.; McEWEEN, FRICKEL & CO.; GAUVY
& CO.; and KRUSE & CO.;
Or can be had of the Author, at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong.

London, ... THURNEIR & CO.
Shanghai, ... Messrs KELLY & WALSH.
Price:—Half Bound Roan,£2.00
Paper Covers,£1.50
Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
The Spanish Steamer
"SALVADORA,"
Capt. ROMANOSKY, will be
despatched for the above Port
on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, at
9 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja17

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.**
The Steamship
"PENGUIN,"
W. C. CORWELL, Commander,
will leave for the above Ports
on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 8 p.m.
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja18

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamer
"GORDON CASTLE"
expected here on or about the
14th instant, will have imme-
diate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th of January, my
Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES,
will be HALF PER CENT on the Full
Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.
W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. fe18

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 22nd January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at
his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A Selection of BOOKS,
Comprising the Library of a Gentleman
leaving the Colony.
Catalogues will be issued.
AFTER WHICH
(For account of the concerned,) 1 S 26 cases Norwegian BRANDY,
B & O (in double triangle) 9 cases Nor-
wegian BRANDY.
FD 64 cases Swedish PUNCH.
" 1 " St. Julien CLARET.
" 1 " Prugnac
" 14 " SAUTERNE.
" 4145-25 " Cauterac CLARET.
" 146 13 "

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja22

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

VESTA, German barque, Capt. H. Dirks,
—Melchers & Co.
MAHAR DEMOREST, British barque,
Captain O. H. Bessit—Gibb, Livingston
& Co.
BETHGUY, German barque, Captain
R. Haje—Melchers & Co.
BUNDERTOWN, British barque, Captain
B. W. Crisp—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Frying Cloud, British barque, Captain
H. Williams—Turner & Co.
JERSE, German schooner, Captain O.
Hansen—Carlowitz & Co.
HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain
G. W. G. Jones—Meyer & Co.

Charters Effected.

The following settlements have been
effected since last Report was published:—
German bark Vesta, 302, Whampoa to
Tientsin and back to Hongkong via New-
chwang, 56 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
German bark Gustav Adolph, 272, Hong-
kong to Tientsin and back via Newchwang,
53 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
German bark Bremen, 380, hence to Hal-
phong and back, \$2,000 in full, 35 lay days.
British schooner Tulloch, 178, hence to
Haiphong and back, \$1,250 in full, 30
lay days.
British schooner Spryngs, 242, hence to
Haiphong and back, \$1,550 in full, 35 lay
days.
German bark Ferdinand, 416, Manila to
London or Liverpool, private.
German schooner Amanda, 225, Iloilo to
New York or Boston, private.
German bark Hanna, 499, hence to
Channel for orders to a Port in the United
Kingdom or on the Continent, private.
German schooner San Francisco, 250,
hence to Singapore, \$425 in full.
German bark Auguste, 284, hence to
Singapore, \$550 in full.
Danish brig Jylland, 287, Takao to
Yokohama, 324 cents per picul, and New-
chwang to Hongkong, 224 cents per picul.
British bark Marquis of Argyll, 600,
Saigon to Sourabaya, 85 cents per picul, 20
lay days.
British brig Hieronymus, 252, Saigon to
Sourabaya, 85 cents per picul, 15 lay days,
and hence to Saigon, \$400 in full.
British bark Unanims, 746, Whampoa to
New York, private.
British bark Flying Cloud, 343, Bangkok
to Bombay (Timber), Rs. 24 per ton of 50
feet.
British bark Antioch, 647, hence to San
Francisco, private.
British steamer Ocean, 971, Saigon to
Madras, 60 cents per picul, and hence to
Saigon, \$2,100 in full, 5 lay days.
British steamer Thales, 820, hence to
Cooktown, (Monthly Charter), private.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 13, China, German steamer, 648,
T. H. Hennings, Shanghai Jan. 9, Gene-
ral.—SIMPSEN & Co.
Jan. 13, 9 a.m., Mendaus, Brit. steamer,
1559, R. F. Soale, Liverpool Nov. 16,
Malta 27, Port Said Dec. 2, Suez 4, Penang
29, and Singapore Jan. 2, 4 p.m. General.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Jan. 13, Chinkiang, from Canton.
Jan. 13, Norma, British steamer, 606,
A. C. Walker, Swatow Jan. 12, General.
—KWOK AOUNG.
Jan. 13, Fano, Danish barque, from
Whampoa.
Jan. 13, Norden, Danish steamer, 778,
N. Jensen, Saigon Jan. 8, Rice and Gene-
ral.—WM. PUSTAY & Co.
Jan. 13, Friedrich, German barque, 672,
Ulstrup, Cardiff Sept. 4, Coal.—SIMPSEN
& Co.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 13, Hants County, for London.
13, Gloucester, for Dunedin, N.Z.
13, Tokata, for San Francisco.
13, H.M.S. Vigilant, for Macao.
13, Tibre, for Yokohama.
13, Ava, for Shanghai.
13, Cheong Hock Kien, for Singapore
and Penang.
13, Hailong, for Swatow, &c.
13, China, for Canton.
Cuba, for London.
J. H. Love, for Callao.
Tulochgum, for Haiphong.
Sydney, for Haiphong.
Chinkiang, for Shanghai.
Olympia, for Swatow.
Mount Washington, for Iloilo.
Killarney, for Guam.

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Sydney, for Haiphong.
Chinkiang, for Shanghai.
Olympia, for Swatow.
Mount Washington, for Iloilo.
Killarney, for Guam.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Mendaus, from Liverpool, &c.: For
Shanghai, Mr. B. Parks. For Hongkong,
Mrs. Jones and 2 children, Mr. Ah Swei,
109 Chinese.
Per China, from Shanghai, Messrs Bald-
win, Esq., C. S. Whitmore, and 45
Chinese.
Per Norden, from Swatow, Mr. John
McLennan, and 160 Chinese.
Per Norden, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Hailong, for Amoy, Mr. P. McMas-
ter; for Foochow, Mr. Davis.
Per Tibre, from Yokohama, Messrs
Tiegel, Takatzaka, Yamagata, Kinohata,
and Le Bunetel, and 11 seamen.
Per Ava, from Shanghai, Messrs A.
André, Dammann, G. Lalcaos, Vigulier,
Ohu Cho, Le Haino, Craken, Satow, and
Lettmeyer.
Per Gloucester, for Dunedin, N.Z., 1
European, and 121 Chinese.
Per Cheong Hock Kien, for Singapore and
Penang, 662 Chinese.
To Depart.
Per Sydney, for Haiphong, 1 European
and 6 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, 80 Chinese.
Per Olympia, for Swatow, 10 Chinese.
Per Mount Washington, for Iloilo, 4
Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The German steamer China reports
Had light N.E. winds from port to port,
off Mendaus passed S. S. Yangtze.
The British steamer Mendaus reports:
Experienced moderate weather until ar-
riving at Singapore. From thence to
Paracels strong N. monsoon, and from
Paracels to port moderate weather.
The British steamer Norden reports:
Light Easterly winds and thick atmos-
phere.
The Danish steamer Norden reports:
Left Saigon on the 6th at 9.30 a.m., passed
Cape St. James at 2.15 p.m. Had strong
Northerly gales and high Easterly sea for
the first three days, from thence to port
fresh North and N.E. winds and high sea
to arrival.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS will close:—
For MANILA—
Per barque FERDINAND, at 11.30
a.m., on Monday, the 15th inst.
For SHANGHAI—
Per MENELAUS, at 11.50 a.m., on
Monday, the 15th inst.
For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY—
Per SINGAPORE, at 11.50 a.m., on
Monday, the 15th inst. Mails will
also be closed for other ports of E.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tas-
mania, 8 cents rates.

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Per SINGAPORE, at 11.50 a.m., on
Monday, the 15th inst. Mails will
also be closed for other ports of E.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tas-
mania, 8 cents rates.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI—
Per CHINKIANG, at 1.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 15th inst.
For HAINAN AND HAIPHONG—
Per CONQUEST, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 15th inst.
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA—
Per ARRATON APOAR, at 2.30 p.m.,
on Thursday, the 18th inst.
Per PENGUIN, at 2.30 p.m., on Thurs-
day, the 18th inst.
For BANGKOK—
Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Thursday,
the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet CITY OF
TOKYO, will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 15th inst., with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, and London, which will be
closed as follows:—
2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.
Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada,
the West Indies, and other places nam-
ed below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja15

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet GEELONG,
will be despatched with the Mails
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 18th inst.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, January 17th.—
5 a.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 a.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.
Thursday, January 18th.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet MEIKONG,
will be despatched on THURS-
DAY, the 25th inst., with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseille;
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion,
Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.
Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet, but can be paid only
as far as Ceylon. The postage to
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters
should be marked "aid to Galle only";
they will go on from Galle as unpaid.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 24th inst.—
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.
Thursday, 25th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.
11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents
extra postage, until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja25

General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, January 16.—
Goods per Penguin undelivered after this
date subject to rent.
WEDNESDAY, January 17.—
Daylight.—Yau leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.
2 p.m.—Salvadora leaves for Manila.
THURSDAY, January 18.—
11 a.m.—Meeting of the Medical Mis-
sionary Society, at Messrs Olyphant &
Co's office, Canton.
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
3 p.m.—Arratton Apor leaves for Singa-
pore, Penang and Calcutta.
5 p.m.—Penguin leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.
Alena leaves for London on or about this
date.
FRIDAY, January 19.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Goods per Aor undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.
MONDAY, January 22.—
Noon.—Sale of Ground, Timber, &c., at
Vanchai.
2 p.m.—Sale of Books and Spirits, at Mr.
J. M. Armstrong's Sale Room.
THURSDAY, January 25.—
2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,
at City Hall.
THURSDAY, February 1.—
3 p.m.—Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop of Victoria.—The Rev. R.
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning
Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,
celebration of the Holy Communion.
Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.
UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 3 p.m.
ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wed-
nesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer
(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-
ture.
ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.
BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.
Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cooktown
and Sydney.
2 p.m.—Chinkiang leaves for Shanghai.
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.
Meeting.
6 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' SURPLUSES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Dispensary is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.
The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.40 p.m.

MARRIAGE.
At Nagasaki, Japan, on Tuesday, the
19th Dec. 1876, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, by
Marcus Flowers, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul,
and afterwards at the British Episcopal
Church, by the Rev. Herbert Maundrell,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT to HELEN LOUISA,
eldest Daughter of the late Kenneth Ross
Mackenzie, Japan.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1877.

The news received from Shanghai to-day
confirms the report, which has been lately
circulating in the Colony, that the China
Merchants' Steam Navigation Company are
about to buy up their rival the
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. A
special meeting of the latter has been
called by advertisement for Monday next
to consider "an offer which has been
made to the Directors for the purchase of
the Company's real estate, floating prop-
erty, and plant, and to pass resolutions
in reference thereto." According to
native report in the settlement the pur-
chase money is two millions and a half
of taels, of which one million is to be paid
down. This will give the shareholders
their money back, plus a dividend of the
reserve fund, and make the shares worth
about 120 taels each. The Courier very
aptly observes that, had anybody two
years ago expressed his belief that in two
years more the Shanghai Steam Navi-
gation Company would have passed into
the hands of the Chinese, he would have
been looked on as a suitable individual
for admission into a lunatic asylum.
The Chinese are determined to have the
river traffic all to themselves, and with
the purchase of the Shanghai Steam
Navigation they will have it. Some
people assert that Li Hung-chang and
his colleagues are bent on driving the
foreigner out of the country, but that is a
task rather beyond their powers. The
demand for foreign goods in the country
will remain in spite of anything the
Chinese authorities will dare do to lessen
it, and so long as that demand exists,
and the carrying trade to and from
Europe is in the hands of foreigners,
European commercial houses will be
found in China. Probably, however, Li
thinks the present bargain may be made
a profitable one. Hitherto the China

Merchants' Steam Navigation Company
has been a losing concern; a short time
ago it was reported that Li had come
forward with Taels 400,000 to supply
the needs of the Company, and alto-
gether there can be no doubt the Chinese
authorities have found the enterprise a
heavy burden than otherwise. But
possibly Li thinks a monopoly of the
traffic will give a profitable turn to the
affair, and so far as it will enable the
rates of freightage to be raised he is
undoubtedly right. Opposition may
again have to be encountered, especially
if there is a chance of rival companies
being bought up. On the whole foreign-
ers cannot find much cause for congrat-
ulation on the event, nor do we think
China as yet in a position to take the
whole of her trade into her own hands,
and "run alone."

It is satisfactory to observe that some
attention is being paid at Peking to the
proceedings of the Canton native revenue
cruisers. The Peking Gazette of the
29th November contained a somewhat
singular memorial from the Censor
Hwang Hwai-shen, in the course of
which he asserted that members of the
criminal class had committed depreda-
tions of a piratical character whilst sail-
ing in the cruisers of the Maritime Cus-
toms at Canton named the Tung Cheng,
Tung Hai and Tung Shen, under pre-
text of searching for smugglers, and
under cover of flags and uniforms which
they had been improperly allowed to
take out. It seems that this memorial
had been referred to the Canton author-
ities for report, and the whole of a subse-
quent issue of the Gazette is occupied
with a reply from the Governor General
and Governor at Canton. Touching the
assertion that "persons of the criminal
class had been allowed to take out flags
and official badges for employment in
the Maritime Customs' preventive service
and commit piratical depredations under
one pretext and another," it is stated
that the junk of the preventive service
having been destroyed by the typhoon of
September 1874, the three junks just
returned to were procured. The flags
carried by these craft had characters
inscribed upon them declaring them to be
preventive cruisers of the Maritime
Customs of Kwangtung, and the uniforms
supplied were issued for the actual num-
ber of the searchers and crew on board.
No such abuse had occurred as that of
flags and uniforms being improperly
taken out, neither had any complaints
been lodged respecting piratical depreda-
tions on the part of the head men in
charge, the searchers, or the crew. It
was, however, within the limits of
possibility that fraudulent imitations
of the flags and uniforms employed
had been made use of by lawless
persons. In regard to one of the
military officers who was denounced
by the Censor, it is stated that he died
on the 23rd June, but it is requested
that this fact may not stand in the way
of the infliction of the punishment he
has deserved in order that a salutary
warning may be conveyed to others.
The rescript orders that the military
officer in question be exempted from
further proceedings, but another officer
denounced is to be stripped of official
rank, and stringent measures are also to
be taken for the capture of certain offend-
ers who remain at large. There can be
no doubt whatever that a large number
of abuses and crimes are carried on in the
neighbourhood of Canton either under the
guise of or by the native preventive ser-
vice. It is worthy of note that the
Censor who memorialises in this case is
the same who memorialised against the
resumption of gambling at Canton, and
which led to the removal of the late
Viceroy. The Censor is, we are told, a
native of Canton.

The following is the order of Service at
St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sun-
day after Epiphany, 14th January, 1877:—
Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon,
at 11.—Reader, The Rev. Edmund Dwyer;
Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First
Lesson, Isaiah, xv.; Second Lesson, Mat-
thew, viii. from verse 10; Venite, No. 2,
Mozart; Te Deum, No. 2; Mercer; Bene-
dictus, No. 120; Mercer; First Psalm,
"Art thou weary, art thou languid," No.
254; Second Psalm, "Pleasant are Thy
courts above," No. 240.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—
Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher,
The Rev. Edmund Dwyer; First Lesson,
Isaiah, lviii.; Second Lesson, Acts, viii.
from verse 20; Psalm, No. 81; Monk;
Cantata, Domini, No. 174, page 225,
Monk; Dona Misericordia, No. 171, page
221, Monk; Anthem, "Oast thy burden
upon the Lord," Mendelssohn, No. 80 in
Anthem Book; Hymn after Sermon, "At
even ere the sun was set," No. 20 in Hymn
Book.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
The suit of Browns and Another versus
Alabor and Another, trial by Special Jury,
will come on for hearing at 10 a.m. on
Monday.
L. HONZAU, Master of the French barque
Vidal, was summoned at the instance of the
Sergeant of the Water Police with having
no riding light on the night of the 12th, and
was fined \$1.
The Canton authorities have announced
that their seals of office will be closed for
the transaction of business from the 1st
February next to the morning of the 3rd
March, on account of the Chinese New Year.

The younger brother of the Tartar General
at Canton has been recently promoted to be
a Vice-president in the Board of War, and
great has been the rejoicing in the General's
household. Congratulations were pouring
in from the General's admirers.
The steamer Calabar has, we hear, been
temporarily detained by an accident. A
telegram was received at the Central Police
Station reporting that she had anchored off
Shan-ki-wah at 2 o'clock yesterday morning,
in consequence of some mishap to her
machinery. Men were of course immedi-
ately sent down to make the necessary re-
pairs, which we believe are trivial, and
although we have not yet heard that she
has proceeded, we presume that she re-
sumed her voyage soon afterwards.

Swatow.
Jan. 11, 1877.
Charters Effected are: German barque
Alexander Newton, 7,500 piculs, Saigon to
Swatow 18 cents per picul, 16 lay days;
German barque Hammonia, 8,000 piculs,
hence to Saigon and back 324 cents per
picul, 30 lay days; British barque M. A.
Dixon, 415 tons reg., to Channel F.O., if to
London 61s. per ton, if to United King-
dom 53s. 6d. per ton, if to Continent 88s.
6d. per ton, 30 lay days.
Arrivals.—Jan. 8, Namos from Coast
Ports, Yesso from Hongkong, Atalanta from
Hongkong; 6, Tientain from Shanghai;
9, Hailong from Amoy, Naworth Castle from
Chefoo; 10 Douglas from Hongkong,
Norma from Hongkong, Cheong Hock Kien
from Amoy; 11, Foochow from Shanghai.
Departures.—Jan. 8, Yesso for Coast
Ports, Namos for Hongkong; 7, Alex-
ander Newton for Saigon, Hants County for
Hongkong; 8, Tai Watt for Hongkong,
Ling Feng (H.L.C.M.S.) for a cruise; 9,
Montgomeryshire for Singapore, Hailong
for Hongkong; 10, Douglas for Coast Ports,
Cheong Hock Kien for Hongkong, and
Tientain for Amoy.
Vessels in Port.—Swatow: Norma for
Hongkong, Foochow for Shanghai, Atalanta
for Singapore. Sailing vessels: M. A.
Dixon, Naworth Castle, Polham, Babylon,
Gondar, Hammonia. Men-of-war: Chapin,

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

January 14, 1877.

RATHER UNFORTUNATE.

James Smyth and Peter Houlson, seamen, U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, were brought up for being strangers. The 1st defendant stated that he was arrested yesterday by mistake for another man, and it was because of that that he broke his liberty. He had been twenty years in the Navy and never broke his leave during that time, and his officers could testify to the truth of his statement. The 2nd defendant admitted the charge. Inspector Thompson stated that the 1st defendant was brought to the Station by mistake for a man named Robertson, but he was drunk and having had a sleep he was liberated. "The mistake had been discovered soon after he was apprehended at noon and he would have been liberated had he not been too drunk. At 3 p.m. he was considered sufficiently sober to go away and the Inspector advised him to go on board. At 4.30 p.m. his descriptive paper arrived and at 5.30 p.m. he was again brought to the Station. The Magistrate ordered both defendants to be taken on board their ship."

MORE STRAGGLERS.

Bernard Olsen, Frank Banks and Charles Boe, seamen U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, were ordered to be taken on board their ship for having overstayed their leave.

A WILD FORTUNE-TELLER.

Hu Mok Kwong, a fortune-teller, was brought up for being insane in the street. He was gesticulating and shouting, evidently showing symptoms of his own lunacy. He was proved to have been subject to occasional wildness. He was consigned to the Lunatic Ward in the Tung Wah Hospital.

WANT OF SELF-CONTROL.

John Henricks, seaman belonging to the British barque *Heronimus*, was charged with being drunk at Gibb's Wharf. The Constable on duty there thought it prudent not to allow him to go off, and he then became quarrelsome, when the Constable took him to the Station. Fined 50 cents.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Cheung Aow and three others were again brought up for uttering counterfeit coins and having counterfeit coins and implements for manufacturing counterfeit coins in their possession, but they were further remanded till the 10th.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Aee and two others, employed in the Barracks at Kowloon, were charged with having in their possession a quantity of boiled beef, which was supposed to have been taken from the military rations of the Company now undergoing military instructions at Kowloon. The 1st and 2nd defendants were fined 60 shillings each or 6 weeks' hard labour. The 3rd was discharged.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

Ng Atai, a coolie, was charged by Chinese Constable No. 238, with having in his possession two bundles which were found to contain a loaded pistol, and sundry wearing apparel. The defendant was walking on the Praya in a suspicious manner, so the Constable took him into custody. He said the pistol and clothing were given him to take here by a man named Assun, that he belonged to Kom Cheuk and had only returned from that place. The Magistrate remanded him for a week for enquiries to be made.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

January 13, 1877.

Perkins v. Pustau & Co., \$1,000.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment to-day:—

"This is an action brought by the plaintiff, the Captain of the American ship *Mount Washington*, to recover from the defendants, the agents of the ship, a sum amounting at least to \$1,000 due to the owners on a settlement of accounts. The defendants do not dispute that amount, but claim to retain it on the ground that an equal sum is due to them for commission, under the following circumstances: The ship was chartered by Messrs Pustau & Co.'s house in Hamburg, the Captain signing for the owner. One clause in the Charter Party runs thus: 'The vessel to be consigned to Charterers' correspondents in Hongkong, paying them commission at 2 per cent on freight amount as per this Charter Party. In chartering the vessel outward in Hongkong, the Captain is bound to give an equal return charterers' correspondents the preference.' The vessel arrived here on or about the 19th December, and the Captain reported her arrival at once to Messrs Pustau & Co.'s firm here. He says: 'The afternoon I arrived, I received a note from Messrs Olyphant & Co. informing me that the owners in New York had chartered the vessel. Next day I informed Messrs Pustau & Co.' The Captain seems to have had some doubts as to the correctness of the information, because when Mr. Pustau said they must get to work to get a charter, he said, 'he must wait as he could do nothing at present.' Mr. Lanoken says that very favorable charters from the Philippine Islands to the United States or England were offered by him to the Captain. On December 28th the Captain telegraphed to his owners. On the 28th an answer is received 'Ship chartered, New York. Charter-party sent by mail of December 1st.' It is clear that the ship had been chartered at New York before she arrived at Hongkong. Messrs Pustau contend that this was ahead of the charter-party and that they are entitled to the commission. Their contention is that the meaning of the clause in the charter-party referred to is, that if the ship was chartered outward from Hongkong, being in Hongkong, then supposing that they provided a charter equally good with any other charter offered, the preference was to be given to them. The plaintiffs contend that the true meaning of the clause is that, the defendants were only to have the preference in case the charter party was contracted in Hongkong; that this charter-party was made in New York, and that the clause does not apply. It is for the Court to decide what the meaning of the clause is; it will bear either interpretation. It is admitted that if the ship had left Hongkong seeking that the commission would not be payable, or if she had left unable to obtain a cargo and had practically terminated the charter party,

it must be remembered that the charter party was made by the Captain in Hamburg, and his evidence shows that he clearly contemplated obtaining an outward charter 'in Hongkong,' which as I understand the words means whilst the ship was in Hongkong. He clearly did not anticipate that his owners would charter the vessel elsewhere. He describes how the clause came to be inserted. He would not bind himself to pay commission on an outward charter. But this shows that if a charter was obtained in Hongkong he was bound to give charterers' agents the preference. The case of *Cross v. Paghano*, L. R. 6 Ex., p. 9, was cited and claimed on both sides as an authority, in their favor. There the ship was consigned to the charterers' agents 'inwards and outwards' paying the usual commissions. The Captain was really bound by a previous charter party and left in ballast for Salina Cruz, where she got her homeward cargo, although the agents had offered her one at San Francisco. The plaintiffs, the Agents, claimed commission on the outward voyage, but it was held that these provisions did not impose on the defendant an obligation to accept a homeward cargo, but merely bound him if he determined to take one on board to employ the Agents to procure it. In the present case the only words are in chartering outward in Hongkong. I have come to the conclusion that the fair construction is the one contended for by the advocates for the defendants. These words are not in their own right, but as the plaintiff states, they are expressly framed so as to suit his own views. I think they mean what the ship is in Hongkong if she takes a cargo outward from Hongkong, you, my agents, shall have the preference if two charter-parties equally good are offered. There is no absolute engagement to charter the ship as was sought to be set up in *Cross v. Paghano*, nor even to accept a charter-party from the defendants at all, only an undertaking to give the defendants the first chance if the ship was to leave under charter at all. Did the ship leave under charter? I think there is no doubt that practically she did, although the charter-party was not to attach until she reached Iloilo, and although it was made in New York and not in Hongkong. I do not think that the passage to Iloilo can be looked upon as an intermediate voyage. The ship was under charter and merely goes to Iloilo to take it up. We find that many more ships are chartered in Hongkong than load here, and they are considered to leave under charter in going to their port of destination. According to the view the plaintiff has committed in breach of his contract as contained in the charter party. The ship leaves under charter and no opportunity or preference has been given to the defendants to provide an equally good charter. In point of fact the owners would have obtained a far better charter through Messrs Pustau, who could have procured one at \$17 per ton instead of \$13. The Captain of course is personally not to blame, as his owners did not communicate with him until after he had made his contract.

Judgment for the defendants with costs. Mr Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Brereton for the defendants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONIAL ENTERPRISES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1877.

Sir,—I had hoped that the bitter lessons of the past had taught our colonists experience, and that the fingers burned in meddling with joint stock companies were still too sore, to warrant a belief that they would be thrust between the bars again yet awhile. But I regret to see that the demon of speculation is abroad again, and that it appears to be in contemplation to withdraw more of our diminished capital for the benefit of London foundries and manufacturers. The system of founding industrial enterprises by joint stock companies is a pernicious one, and thoroughly sound; in fact, according to the rules of mercantile usage, rotten to the very core. Wherever it has been tried it has resulted in heavy loss, and in this Colony in utter ruin. You will quite understand that I refer solely to industrial enterprises, not to banking institutions, insurance companies, or trading schemes. These are merely mercantile transactions on a large scale. The capital there invested is used in barter and traffic, it is not sunk in dead stock or unrealizable material. If not placed out on security likely to yield advantages, it remains in hand at the disposal of its proprietors. But experience has shown that the most successful, eventually, of all manufacturing or rather industrial schemes have been compelled in their infancy to pass through bitter and trying ordeals, which the machinery of a Stock Company and the material of which its shareholders are usually composed render it very unfit to cope with. When by careful management and practical knowledge a really excellent invention, material or scheme has been patiently worked up, perhaps, for years without any return on the outlay, and has at last been brought fairly before the world and recognized as a success, capital may then be advantageously used in developing it and extending its operations, and this the joint stock system is in a position to supply. But I do not remember a single case in which an enterprise of this kind originated on a joint stock company foundation ever succeeded.

The history of the past is an exemplification of this fact. Four enterprises have been started in this Colony on this principle. The Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, The Pier and Godown Company, The Distillery Company and the Hotel Company. Of these four but one survives. The first, after withdrawing from circulation an enormous amount of capital all of which, with the exception of the Secretary's salary and Directors' fees, was expended out of the Colony, went out like the manufactory of this, leaving nothing behind for shareholders or unsecured creditors and not a very satisfactory amount for those secured. The second died in a similar manner as regards shareholders and creditors, but certainly left us the pier at Wanchai, which is of some little public benefit. The third survived in a measure the folly of its originators, and by the careful management of its last board of government succeeded in paying not only its secured creditors in full, but upwards of ten per cent of its unsecured liabilities. The shareholders, as in the other cases, lost everything. The fourth still survives, but its stock for years has been at from 50 to 60 per cent discount. It behooves every one before indulging in any more of these expensive luxuries to think over carefully the history of those that have gone before, and to consider well whether any new propositions contain any

novel features, any more likely to lead to success than their predecessors, or whether as a whole the system is not an unsafe one. The fallacy of the old proverb that "figures won't lie," has been too often proved at home and abroad by both the prospectuses and accounts of joint stock Companies. Many of us can remember the celebrated Distillery memo. of 1870, which showed conclusively a profit of \$44; a day, on a paid-up capital of some \$30,000 at a time when the price obtained for the manufacture fell short quite 20 per cent of the first cost of the raw material. Nor will the peculiar system of financing in another industry be forgotten by which the losses on shipments to foreign markets were carried to capital account, so that the plant increased in direct ratio to the losses sustained, and a flourishing balance sheet was the result. There is no bait that should be so carefully avoided as a tempting array of figures. It is a sweetly enticing but generally in its result like St. John's book though "sweet in the mouth bitter in the belly." Figures are a strong point with some speculative geniuses. In fact when I first saw those attached to the Laundry circular, I could not help wondering whether the powerful intellect which called into existence those brilliant bubbles, the Indo-Chinese and the Distillery, had taken another turn at the pipe and soap-buds.

One undoubtedly great reason of the non-success of the industrial schemes which have been started in this Colony, both privately and publicly, has been the want of persons competent to their management having a practical knowledge of the business they professed to conduct. Is there any guarantee that in this new scheme, this evil has been guarded against, and that there are any persons in it with a previous knowledge of the wash-tub, or a familiarity with the flat-iron? Is the proposed manager with his very liberal salary of \$50 per month presumed to be competent to decide on the purity of gentlemen's linen, or the get-up of a lady's flannel skirt; or must a European be imported from home to do the actual work and run the place, while the manager concentrates his abilities on the transfer of stock? The former laundry which was conducted by a private firm was undoubtedly a great success. Most of us can remember the light wagon with its snowy cover which called at our houses once a week, and punctually returned our clothes the very next day, and in a state of neatness, in so short a time. But though conducted with the utmost economy and care by a person thoroughly conversant with the business, it fell simply from an inability to procure the manual labor necessary for its operations. It is now seriously proposed to renew the experiment, with the expensive and inconvenient machinery of a public Company, under the superintendence of unskilled and inexperienced operators and to expend a large sum of money in erecting buildings, and importing plant. Nor does the objection which proved fatal to the old laundry appear to have been removed in the plans for the new. The Chairman's clap-net about this being a British Colony and dictation from Chinese, smacks too much of the stump oratory of his native country, and was most effectively silenced by Mr Crawford's quiet reply. Five thousand Chinese are not to be thrown out of employment in this Colony without a struggle at least to keep the business they have toiled to build up. Even in Great Britain, the Trades' Unions have proved too powerful to be dealt with, and we can scarcely expect a better result here, where the language and customs of the guild are to most of us a sealed book.

If the Colony really wants a laundry, and I confess I think it does, let it be started upon the sensible principle of erecting a man get up one on a small scale, hire a godown as the other Laundry did, (there are plenty empty) and gradually work up his scheme, by introducing capital as his thing develops. If he takes boys as apprentices and brings them up properly, he will, in the course of time, have a body of labourers, independent of the guild, and versed in the various branches of his industry, worth far more than any unskilled hands he could procure elsewhere.

COUNGEE.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

Telegrams were received yesterday (Jan. 14th), quoting India Council Drafts 15, 10, and exchange advanced in consequence, closing firm at 85. 9d.

We are glad to see that the principle of providing public work for the sufferers from famine, has been adopted in the province of Chihli. Li Hung-shan reports the construction of two canals, which will have the advantage of helping to drain and irrigate the country, and which have provided employment for a number of sufferers by the recent drought. The funds have been contributed by the gentry, for whom rewards are solicited.

We understand that the first of the new Consular appointments, under the Chefoo Convention, has been made. Mr E. C. Baber is to go to Chungking, and is making preparations for his journey.

A special general meeting of shareholders in the S. S. Co. is called by advertisement in another column, for the 15th instant, to consider "an offer which has been made to the Directors for the purchase of the Company's real estate, floating property, and plant, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto." This removes any doubt as to the correctness of the reports which have lately influenced the market for S. S. N. stock.

The *Gazette* of the 6th December given particulars of the Casuals lately constructed in the neighbourhood of Tientsin, out of funds supplied by the gentry, to provide work and relief for the sufferers from the scarcity. We congratulate the Tientsin authorities on the application of this principle, in preference to supporting the sufferers in idleness, and trust that their example will be followed.

Saturday's *Times* relates the defeat of two Salt Revenue cruisers, by several heavily laden smugglers, at a place 40 li to the eastward of Soochow, at an entrance to the Tai-hu. The smugglers appear to have fired some jingals into the cruisers and caught them with their boat-hooks, whereupon the gallant crews breasted the waves and returned to Soochow, to receive further instructions.

A certain amount of interest was excited on the blind this morning (Jan. 5th) by the exposure of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons and Co.'s chit-ooles in front of the Hong Kong, decorated with the penal notices, and which were being apparently mislaid

to by a lady friend, and he frequently remarked that he would feel his position far less were his employer only charged beside him. He was a trusted servant, having been twelve years in the service of Messrs. Sassoon, and in the receipt of \$14 a month besides being "found." His fate should be a warning to others of his class.

We understand that the patients at the Slinghai General Hospital on the French Concession are to be removed to the new building on the American side of the Soochow Creek on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Their transit will, we believe, be effected in cargo-boats, every precaution being taken to ensure their comfort and safety while en route. We only hope the new Hospital will be perfectly dry before the removal is made, though we have not the slightest doubt that all proper precautions will be taken by the medical and attendant authorities in charge.

The Straits.

(Singapore Times.)

According to the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 11th November, H. M. troopship *Orontes*, Captain T. H. Seymour, has been ordered to carry out the following movement of troops:—To embark the 27th Regiment at Belait for passage to Malta, to relieve the 74th Regiment which will take the passage to the Straits Settlements. The 1st battalion 10th Regiment will be taken on board for conveyance to England, and a wing of the 80th Regiment for Mauritius to relieve a portion of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment which will be disembarked at Natal in exchange for a portion of the 32nd Regiment which will be brought home to Portsmouth.

The *Orontes*, however, is said to have her crank shaft badly cracked, and on the 9th November she got under way from Spithead for a trial of machinery but broke down. It will therefore be some little time before the 74th Highlanders march up Orchard Road and startle the echoes of Tangle with their bagpipes.

The prisoners Maharajah Lela, Pandak Indut, Inche Jabur, Panjang Bue, Kulup Ali, Datu Sagur, and Si Tash, were tried for the murder of Mr Birch, Crani Mat Arshad, a headman, and a Sikh Sepoy in the 2nd November 1876 at Pesisir Salak, Perak, before the Rajah Mahad of Perak, Usuf, and Rajah Alang Hussain. These Rajahs were appointed Judges to try these prisoners under the hand and seal of the Bandahara of Perak, the Regent appointed by Sultan Abdullah before the latter left Perak. The Judges were assisted by Mr J. G. Davidson, the Resident of Perak, and Mr W. E. Maxwell of the Straits Civil Service as Assessors. Their duties were to see that irrelevant evidence was not admitted and that the trial was fairly conducted. The prisoners were defended by Mr Vaughan who was retained at the expense of the Government. The defence set up by the prisoners was that they had nothing to do with the murder, that the latter was perpetrated by a few persons suddenly without their knowledge, that they had no ill feeling against Birch, &c., &c. Every facility was afforded the prisoners and the Resident Mr Davidson sent messages in all directions at some expense to collect the witnesses, and all mentioned by the prisoners were got together except one that had died. The trial lasted nearly eight days, and all the witnesses for the prosecution and defence were fully examined. The evidence for the prosecution was overwhelming, and it appeared perfectly clear that the witnesses for the defence were suborned by the messengers sent to collect them. They told the same story, and were perfectly ignorant of all the circumstances of the case beyond the tale they had been instructed to tell. Mr. Vaughan conducted the defence with great ability. The Judges took a night and forenoon of next day to deliberate, and the Rajah Muda gave their verdict in a few effective words and sentenced the prisoners to be hanged.

The prisoners from first to last maintained that the messengers of the Maharajah of Johore came to them in the jungle and induced them to go to Johore—promised that their lives should be safe, that they should not be prosecuted; or imprisoned, or transported to Bombay or any other place. That if it had not been for those promises they would not have surrendered—and it would have been nearly impossible for the English to have arrested them. The defence also was that the man Sipitum who was hanged some months ago for the murder of Mr. Birch stated to Maharajah Lela that he had the authority of Sultan Abdullah for what he had done. This story was not believed by the Judges. It is strange that Sipitum himself never stated so to any of the persons about him after his capture or during his trial.

BURMAH AND CHINA.

"H. N. D." writes to the *Pioneer*, under date Akyah, Oct. 20, as follows:—

Although those interested in the development of British trade on the eastern side of China will support Sir T. Wade's policy, surely there are none who would, from pure selfishness, oppose the development of British Burma along what may be considered the western outlet of Indo-China, since there is not only room for both, but the interests of the ports on the Irrawaddy could never compete with those on the Yang-tse-kyang. Indeed, no one in his senses would dream of the commerce of the Yang-tse-kyang being diverted from the navigable channels of that river to the Irrawaddy. What the people on this side asked for was, that which was of little use to those at the eastern ports; what Rangoon wants, and what Saigon wants, is to attract the commerce of the intermediate country, from Yunnan westward or southward. I say then that Sir T. Wade failed just where he ought to have succeeded from a western point of view; that the opening out of the Yang-tse-kyang estuary was all along a certainty; and that there would only be a fair race for trade with other nations; but the opening out of the trade on the west bank of the Yang-tse-kyang above Yunnan was purely a matter of diplomacy, urgent and pressing, as a matter in which we have a conspicuous rival, if not a dangerous adversary. The auspicious moment to strike the right nail on the head has, it is feared, been allowed to pass, Sir T. Wade missed his opportunity, and he has thereby sacrificed the interests, not only of Rangoon, but has failed to earn the approbation of all large-minded Englishmen. No doubt, a hundred excuses can be made; a man of Sir Thomas Wade's experience would be a poor diplomatist, if he could not, acquainted as he must be with the intrigues which prevail in The Flowery Land, prove to excess that he was helpless, or that he was even wiser in his generation, but there are others who must deplore that

so little has come of so great a sacrifice. What is the remedy now? The only one apparent is that our Consul at Yunnan should be appointed from British Burma to watch over British interests on the line between that city and Bhamo, and be subordinate to the Government of British Burma. There are other Margarys ready and willing to undertake the duties of such a post, with large enough hearts to give one hand to Shanghai and one to Rangoon. This is only a remedy to make up for what appears a grave deficiency. Throughout the scheme since it fell into Sir T. Wade's hands has had the appearance of an extreme eastern and exclusive policy. Why was not the Chief Commissioner of British Burma taken into the confidence of the Government, and Mr Grosvenor's despatches discussed when he was staying at Government House at Rangoon? The interests most at stake were those connected with the Irrawaddy, and all have been turned to the direct interest of those on the Yang-tse-kyang; while the French are left to work out their schemes to draw the trade down the Shanghai, which it was the object of all our expeditions for years past to attract to the Irrawaddy. What interest was it which took the matter out of the hands of the Indian Administration, and converted it into a Chinese policy, making a cat's paw of British Burma? The truth then is, that the real object sought is as far from being attained as ever, and all the exertions made for years past have been frustrated; and unless the Political of British Burma and those merchants and other patriotic men who are interested in the development of our trade on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal are up and doing, the opportunity which promised so well, and which it was hoped Sir Douglas Forsyth had done so much to advance, will be postponed indefinitely, till perhaps we shall find in the end the humble spectators of another nation's success, which we might, and should have gained for our own country. What is required, then, is that the agent at Yunnan should be under the Governor-General of India, and that he should be escorted with all honour from Bhamo through Manaywa to his destination; then the link between Shanghai and Rangoon would be in a fair way of being completed. In the concluding chapter on Margary's Journal of his journey from Shanghai to Bhamo, Sir Rutherford Alcock seems doubtful whether the trade from Yunnan to the Irrawaddy is sufficiently inviting; but what does Margary himself say? "If only an easy road lay ready between Yunnan and Bhamo, a perfect flood of British goods would be swallowed up at once for the Kachin and Szechuan markets; the merchants of the latter province would naturally prefer to buy at Yunnan, and their goods down the Yangtze to the risk and expense of the difficult ascent from Hankow up the T'u-hang gorge. Native cloth is so dear in Kuri-chou and Yunnan, that the people cannot afford to buy it, and their ragged appearance is owing not so much to poverty as to the price of cloth being beyond their means. There would be an immense sale if only Manchester goods could be cheaply conveyed. Matches even have not penetrated so far, and the people envy me the possession of them. Watches are badly wanted by the rich classes; and there is great eagerness to know the price of most of my foreign productions. Cutlery and ordinary crockery excite admiration, and almost anything foreign would speedily entice buyers, if I may judge by the high appreciation and unfeigned coveting displayed by the few who examined my possessions." So much for the opening of a market for imported articles. Of the products of the country available in exchange, we know from other sources that a great variety is obtainable, and moreover the products could be indefinitely extended were the industry of the people stimulated by foreign trade and enterprise. Both Sir Rutherford Alcock and Dr Anderson, whom he quotes, seem to be strongly impressed with the idea that the Chinese had a suspicious jealousy of an intention arising from the friendly intercourse which arose between the Panthay Governor of Momein and Colonel Sladen; but since the Imperial Government has swept the Panthays away, such an idea could not now have much weight with the Court of Peking. So far as the feelings of the Chinese Government are concerned with reference to the Panthays, it may be assumed that suspicions have been considerably rubbed off, and the successful and peaceable progress of Mr Grosvenor's party and the small military demonstration from Bhamo, cannot but have had a good effect, and the is no at any rate to be shown that when the Celestials choose they can have a British officer escorted in security through the length and breadth of the empire. The main difficulties which remain to be overcome, then, are the physical conditions of the road from Bhamo to Yunnan, and the predatory inclinations of the Kachyens. It is not too much to say that the better acquainted we become with the route, and the more the class becomes acquainted with us, the sooner the difficulties on all sides will disappear; and a better beginning could not be made than by the march of the first British Consul from Bhamo to Yunnan. What Lord Lytton will do in the matter remains to be seen.

Dead Letters.

Baker, Capt. F. J., Junior Army and Navy Club, London, 1.
Barre, F., 82, Heath Street, Poplar, London, 1.
Bernard, Edward, Granville Bay, Grenada, West Indies, 1.
Bollens, L., Holl Reich, 10, Hamburg, 1.
Campbell, Miss A., 3, Duncan Street, Edinburgh, 1.
Cassidy, M., Bridge Street, Patrick, near Carradine, W. 86, Walker Street, Poplar, London, 1.
Erano H. Joe Syd. Alexandria, Egypt, 1.
Evans, Revd. W. M., Aberystwith, South Wales, 1.
Fox, John, Armaide, Cumberland, 1.
Gabaireta, Vincent, Alexandria, Egypt, 1.
Heaton, Louisa, 48, Batta Street, St. Georges, London, 1.
Ling, A., Maxwelltown, Dundee, Scotland, 1.
Maurice, Mrs. E., Costa Restante, Boulogne, France, 1.
Manza, Miss R., 159 B. Yokohama, 1.
MacDonald, R. G., Gillingham, Dorset, 1.
McDonald, Alex., 13, Canton Street, Poplar, London, 1.
Moore, J. S. A., Maiden Lane, New York, (Registered Sample), 1.
Palmer, Mrs., 16, Grundy Street, Poplar, London, 1.
Read, J., Hempton, Devon, (Sample), 1.

Rex, Francis, British Ship *Prince Louis*, Queenstown, 1.
Parker, N. H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, Channel Squadron, 1.
Slater, Miss E., 75, High Street, Shadwell, London, 1.
Story & Co., Electrical Engineers, 20, High Holborn, London, 1.
Tait, Capt., 67, Seacombe Street, North Everton, Liverpool, 1.
Taylor & Roberts, 21, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, 1.
Turibio, N., Quarter-master S. S. *Cerard*, Shanghai, 1.
Worthy, Mrs. 5, Church Lane, Newport, Monmouth, 1.

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 13, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$580 credit, 682 1/2.
" New Benares, cash, 550 credit, 552 1/2.
" New Malwa, cash, 555 credit, 550.
" Allowance Taels, 28 3/4 40.
" Old Malwa, cash, 570 credit, 575.
" Allowance Taels, 28 3/4 38.
CAMPHOR, ... 19 1/2 a 20.
SALTPETRE, ... 5.20 a 5.70.
QUICKSILVER, ... 70 1/2 a 71.

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 4/8.
" 30 days' sight, ... 4/8 1/2.
" 6 months' sight, ... 4/8 1/2.
Credits, ... 4/4.
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4/4 1/2.
Bombay, ... 2/20.
Calcutta, ... 2/30.
Shanghai, demand, ... 75.
" 30 days, ... 76 1/2.
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 7 1/2.
Mexicans, ... par.
Gold Leaf, ... 24 1/2.
English Sovereigns, ... 4.65.
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.65.
Discount, ... 12 %.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 29.
S. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$575.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$174.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1700.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$200.
North China Ins. Co., \$1875.
Yangtze Ins. Association, \$1680.
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 45 ds.
H. K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$10 ds.
Shanghai Steam S. Co., \$15 ds.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62 ds.
Chinese Imperial Loan, 499.

Temperatures.

Taken at Messrs Falcener & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG, Jan. 13, 1877.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.414.
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.335.
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.335.
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 62 1/2.
Do. 1 P.M. ... 67.
Do. 4 P.M. ... 67.
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 58.
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 60.
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 60.
Do. Maximum ... 67.
Do. Minimum over night, 59.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to Hongkong.
Sept. 1, Bertha, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Sept. 8, McNear, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 14, Tyburnia, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 16, Sarah Nicholson, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 16, Western Belle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 18, A. T. Stalknecht, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 3, Belle of Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Cheloo.
Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.
Oct. 12, Omba, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 13, Ruric, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 14, Egern (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Henry (str.), from Glasgow to China and Japan, via London.
Nov. 17, Cleandria (str.), from Hamburg to Shanghai.
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, Amelio, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Braemar Castle (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 25, Glenroy (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 28, Achilles (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Galler of Lorne, Henry.
Calcutta, Macgregor.
Cyphrenes, Macgregor.

Sailing Vessels.

Carrieks, Albert Victor.
Chicaman, C. R. Bishop.
Hope, ...

At Liverpool.

Stentor (str.), Olyson (str.).
Patricius (str.), ...
At Glasgow.
Leudoun Castle (str.).

Portfolio.

THE NOBLE NATURE.

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long on oak, three hundred
years,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sore.
A life of a day
Is far more than a night—
It was the plant and flower of Light,
In small proportions we just breathe;
And in short measures life may perfect be.
—Ben Johnson.

NIGHTFALL.

Alone I stand;
On either hand
In gathering gloom stretch sea and land;
Beneath my feet
With ceaseless beat,
The waters murmur low and sweet.
Now fast, now slow,
The south winds blow,
And softly whisper breathing low;
With gentle grace
They kiss my face,
Or fold me in their cool embrace.
Where one pale star,
O'er waters far,
Droops down to touch the harbour bar,
A faint light gleams,
A light that seems
To grow and grow till Nature seems
With mellow haze;
Add to my gaze
Comes proudly rising, with its rays
No longer dim,
The moon; its rim
In splendour glides the billowy brim.
I watch it gain
The heavenly plain;
Behind it trails a starry train,
While low and sweet
The waves beat
Their murmuring music at my feet.
'Tis sacred ground;
A soul profound
Comes o'er my soul. I hear no sound
Save at my feet
The ceaseless beat
Of waters murmuring low and sweet.
—W. W. Ellsworth.

This ought to be our endeavour—to
conquer ourselves and daily to grow stronger
and to make a further growth in holiness.
—Thomas a Kempis.

Empty hours, empty hands, empty com-
pansions, empty words, empty hearts, draw
in evil spirits as a vacuum draws in air.
To be occupied with good is the best
defence against the inroads of evil.

Consider what heavy responsibility lies
upon you in your youth, to determine,
among realities, by what you will be
delighted, and among imaginations, by
whom you will be led.

As we are nearing the grave, it should be
with accumulated sweetness and dignity,
and generous allowance for the foibles of
youth, the failures of the unfortunate, and
the failings of the tempted.

In the life of every ambitious and rising
man there is an idea of increasing power,
but power implies responsibility; the use
of power a greater one. In the hands of
the good and true it is a blessing; in the
hands of the evil, a curse. As the tastes and talents, as
the preferences and adaptations of men are
developed, they delight the more in their
favoured resources. Men seem to themselves
able to do almost anything. Having met
with no reverse, or with only slight disap-
pointments, and having strong faith in
themselves, in their plans, and anticipations,
they stretch themselves to great and hope-
ful efforts. Here are grounds for rejoicing.
But there are also reasons, strong and
urgent, for a sense of responsibility that
chastens pride, regulates ambition, and
puts a check rein on strong-headedness.
Every gift brings its responsibility. Every
privilege imposes a duty; and in the per-
formance of duty is the highest and best
reward. It matters little what are our as-
pirations, what our talents or accomplish-
ments, what is the ancestral blood, or
whether we are rich or poor; the main
point is, do we know the ground of our
responsibility to be toiled, and the fact of our
responsibility to be mandatory? Privilege
and duty are twins. The one may be en-
joyed; the other should be obeyed. A
proper recognition of both makes manhood
noble and strong, good and useful.

Hurry.—Hurry is one of the defects of
many workers of to-day. There is a nervous
restlessness or a desirous eagerness that
unites for the best and truest labor. Hurry
generally means worry. It is a sign of
weakness and self-distrust. It is usually
the dawning of an hour who hurries in the
next hour, in order to make up for lost time.
—A writer says: "A man of first rate
business talents, one who always looks so
calm and tranquil, that it makes one's self
feel cool on a hot summer's day to look at
him, once told me that he had never been
in a hurry but once, and that was for an
entire fortnight at the commencement of
his career. It nearly killed him; he spoiled
everything he touched; he was always
breathless and harassed; and miserable;
but it did him good for life; he resolved
never again to be in a hurry, and never
was no, not once, that he could remember.
—Spring twenty-five years' practice."—There
are times when one must work under
some pressure—say, a good deal, but if
one is sure of one's plan and aim, there is
no absence of hurry. Begin in time,
work faithfully, and you can work calmly
and effectively without over-working.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.
The last Grand Vizier is on his last legs.
Not only the Sultan but the people in
general have come at last to understand that
the centralization of all power in the hands
of one man clogs the administrative machine
in a fashion which is ruinous to the country.
This fact has been brought into prominence
by the advent of a liberal Sultan. During
the first part of the reign of Abdul Aziz,
while Fudat and Ali together governed the
Sultan and the country, the defect was not
perceived, for while Ali handled the matter
of diplomacy with finished skill, the genuine
enthusiasm of the visionary and toxic Fudat
infected the public mind, and led it to believe
that his reign of reforms was what his
own imagination pictured it. When poor
Fudat died and Ali was left alone he was
obliged to hold all in his own hand, not so
much from a love of power, although he

did love power, but because there was no
man whose mind or morality he could trust.
A half-mad Sultan on the one hand, and a
set of men about him all more or less in-
volved in palace intrigues to overthrow him
and take his place on the other, he could
only maintain the machine in gear by keep-
ing the whole command of it in his own
hand. Even with such a Sadr-Azam as
Ali, whose deficiency in administrative
capacity was no less remarkable than his
diplomatic genius, the chariot-wheels of
public business dragged heavily under this
system. But when Ali died and novice
after novice was set up in office with no
notion in his head beyond that of undoing
the work of his predecessor, the evil became
unbearable. The dummies set up in the
different Ministries held office only in virtue
of their dummyness, and "je m'informerai
de la volonté de Son Altesse" has been and
now is the only answer that any head of a
department has power to give upon any
question, however trivial, connected with
public business. The absolute clogging of
machinery may be prevented if "Son Altesse"
happens to be Talleyrand, Colbert, Napoleon,
Cavour, and the angel Gabriel rolled into
one; but when the Grand Vizier is a man
who has a high reputation for having done
nothing all his life, who is utterly worn
out with doing that, and who has one
stereotyped answer to every application,
"Ce n'est pas le moment," everything, of
course, comes to a deadlock. We are so
patient here, however, that we should have
borne long even with such a state of affairs
as this. But the palace is growing very
impatient under it. The Sultan is irritated
at the complaints which reach him, and
takes the Grand Vizier to task, and fre-
quently asks what all the other Ministers
are about. The Grand Vizier replies, "They
take their orders from me," and tenders his
resignation. The Sultan replies, "I shall
not accept your resignation, but I desire that
the work of public business be distributed as
it is in other European countries; and, look
you," said his Majesty the other day "if
you and I between us cannot manage to
bring up this country to the level of
European civilization we had better go at
once and tend camels in the deserts of Arabia
as our forefathers did, for that's what it will
come to sooner or later."

There is a very great change in the tone
and style of the palace since the accession of
Abdul Hamid. The eunuchs that lounged
by hundreds about the doors have dis-
appeared, the two famous dwarfs are gone,
the personnel of the palace has all been
organized, unless hangers-on dismissed, and
a scale of pay instituted which gives a fair
remuneration for a fixed duty. The stables
have been put in order, and everything is
quiet, orderly and moderate in the Imperial
household. The Sultan is not a European
standard, but he is not ignorant or pre-
judiced or fanatical. He has forbidden those
about him to continue the servile etiquette
of the past; the slavish acquiescence, the
abject mimicry, the crawling and prostrations
—all these are done away with; and the
Sultan requires that those who approach
him shall do so with a proper measure of
deference and respect, but with figure erect
and eyes neither averted nor cast down.
Abdul Hamid has great faith in Englishmen
and all that is English, and the men about
him have been chosen to a great extent in
view of their kindred sympathies. Mahmoud
Damat Pasha, the Grand Marshal, is
thoroughly English in his sentiments. Said
Pasha, the Deputy Grand Marshal, is almost
more of an Englishman than a Turk; he
speaks English as an Englishman and his
habit of mind is English. The physician of
the Imperial household too, Dr. Temple, is
an Englishman. The Sultan is resolved to
abolish the office of Grand Vizier, and as
soon as he releases the present man from
office the Cabinet will be so constructed that
every member of it shall bear his share of
work and responsibility, and the age of
ministerial dummies will be brought to a
close. What I have told you about the
Sultan is not matter thrown at my head, as
the stupid puff about Abdul Aziz's charities
and good deeds used to be; I learn it by
seeing with my own eyes how things are
going. What I say, then, is that, with a
people so capable of adapting themselves to
the suggestions of English influence, with a
Sultan so obviously predisposed in favour of
England and of all that England respects
and admires, it will be a very hard matter
if we cannot succeed in establishing such a
useful and effective influence in this country
as shall neutralize the cancerous intrigues of
Russia and brace the Empire to solidity. A
strong and a cohesive Turkey means less a
barrier against Russian aggression than it
means Peace, and we may have a strong and
a cohesive Turkey yet. A cementing in-
fluence is required, and England can supply
that influence. It has been withdrawn over
since the Crimean war, and the mangling
influence of Russia has been suffered to
replace it and to work its worst. But now
everything tends to invite that influence into
new action, and the materials upon which it
is asked to work are promising. As people
at home come to look a little more closely
into matters here they will perceive that the
political elements of Eastern Europe are far
from being in that condition of ferment
which agitators describe. The whole dis-
turbance is artificial. The elements, left to
themselves, would work out the changes
needful for them by the peaceful process of
organic development; and surely we should
do what we can to help the process, and not
to baffle it. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

Dr. Waters of the Bombay army, has
done a bold adventurous deed which entitles
him to rank as a celebrated rider only second
to Mr. MacGahan and Captain Burnaby,
the heroes of two equally remarkable journeys
to Khiva. Dr. Waters while stationed at
Bashire, obtained three months' leave, and
he resolved to use it in the usual manner by
visiting England, but he determined to vary
the monotonous record of other travellers
homewards by going overland all the way
across Persia, Russia, and the Continent,
until he reached the shores opposite our
"tight little island." He rode first of all
through Persia to the borders of the Caspian
—a distance of nearly 1,000 miles—in 14
days; thus making an average rate of pro-
gress amounting to 70 miles a day. The
work was made one of enormous difficulty
by the wretched state of the roads, which
were so bad in some places that only 28
miles a day could be accomplished; but by
an example of his method of making up for
lost time, it may be mentioned that on one
day, as he drew near to the Caspian, he
covered 150 miles and followed that up on
the next day by a further 160 miles. Once
in the Caspian, his progress was made easier,
he took boat to Baku, thence to Astrakhan,
and from there to Czerterov on the Volga;
where he took train to Warsaw, and sister

wards went by Berlin to Calais and London.
After a short sojourn in this country, he
started back on his journey no less adven-
turous. He went first to Alexandria, from
there to Beyrout, and on to Damascus, from
which point he struck out, still riding, on a
route which had only been attempted by two
Europeans before him—a straight across
the great Syrian Desert to Bagdad, after
which his return to Bashire was compar-
atively easy, completing this extraordinary
journey within three months, from which a
month spent in England has to be deducted.
One of the most astonishing circumstances
about the feat is the smallness of the cost of
the westward journey. The whole outlay
from Bashire to England, including, Dr.
Waters says, a liberal margin for incidental
expenses, did not exceed £50. The cost of
travelling between the same points by sea is
given as £100—that is, £250 from Bashire
to Bombay and £250 from Bombay to
England via Brindisi. The route of Dr.
Waters has therefore an economical advan-
tage; but that, he says, is nothing compared
with the charming novelty, the varying
beauty, and the historical and political in-
terest of the journey across Persia, and
thence by the Caspian to the banks of the
Volga.

THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON THE "SITUATION."

A correspondent sends us the following
translation from a leading Guzerati news-
paper (the *Surya Prakash*) relating to the
position of England with regard to the
Eastern Question, as a specimen of what
the independent class of natives in Bombay
think on the matter. "It may interest
your readers," he says, "to know the
feeling of the Indian uncensored press.
There are here one or two curious mistakes
in history; but the tone and purpose of
the article show how strongly the Mahom-
medan population of Western India sym-
patize in the Turkish position and England's
relations to it—as indeed has been shown
by the large meetings in Bombay, Lahore,
Delhi, &c.—a fact that it would be well if
the pro-Russian writers in the *Times*, &c.,
would keep a little more in view."

In a civilized country like Europe the
time has now arrived when the trumpet of
war is being blown from land to land.
Those who advise that England should not
interpose in this Turkish war are verily
England's worst enemies. Do not these
advisers know that England's great renown
is a consequence of this complicated ques-
tion? They foolishly fear that if England
were to meet the three Empires in battle
she would be defeated. It is inexplicable
why they underrate the power and means
at England's command. The Persian
history rather than more verbal assertion
will prove satisfactorily that the English
with small armies have defeated whole hosts
of the enemy. What have they forgotten
their history? Is the renown of Marl-
borough and Wellington in the Crimea,
Black(e) and Nelson in the Turkish war,
of no account? O Britons! have you for-
gotten the deeds of your ancestors? When
the Great Napoleon tried to conquer
Hindostan who had the courage to frustrate
him? Consider how small a number of
men suppressed the awful Mutiny. In
consequence of England's inactivity, as
time goes on, Russia grows more powerful
by day and threatens her. But why
should England be afraid? Russia thinks
that England is weak. What! Twenty
years ago did not England defeat Russia?
Russia must not be allowed to come farther
south. If Russia should swallow up
Turkey and the English nation sit with
closed eyes and dumb mouth, Russia will
take everything. As Russia is now thinking
of seizing Turkey, so some day she will
think of seizing England. O you happy
and brave sons of England, take warning,
and be careful to preserve the rights of
your ancestors. The permission which
England has given Russia to bring her fleet
into the Black Sea is looked upon by the
eyes of the whole world as an act of sub-
mission and weakness. Mr. Gladstone is
the cause. He has blunted their sharpness
and made it appear as if they had no
courage. England ought to be alive to
this depreciation of her courage and valour
in the eyes of the world. Though Russia,
Austria, and Germany be united, still En-
gland ought boldly to assert that she will
not allow the partition of Turkey like
Poland was into three parts in 1790.

THE SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR AMERICAN SILVER.

A San Francisco correspondent of the
Times gives, in a very valuable letter, much
information as to the present state of the
silver trade there:—

First—this correspondent confirms the
fact that no large supplies of silver
have been sent from the new mines to the
great silver markets of the world, and he
gives the reason: the supply from those
mines has been overrated. Dr. Linderman
estimated the annual produce of silver in
the United States at 50,000,000 dollars of
it is now estimated at only 25,000,000 dollars,
and is now estimated up to the end of
September. Secondly—the domestic de-
mand for silver in America is large. The
Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, has
still, to meet the requirements of the
present law, to buy 20,000,000 dollars of
2,000,000 dollars a month for ten months,
which is 4ths of the total production in the
United States for the same period. Thirdly
—the profit in exporting silver from the
places where it is depreciated, and therefore
cheap, to those where it is not depreciated,
and therefore comparatively dear, is very
large. The *Times* correspondent says:—
"I will illustrate the large profits that were
for a brief time obtainable by the figures
of an actual shipment of silver made by
the agent of a China bank here about July
12, just immediately after a sale of Council
drafts in London at the lowest rates at
which sales were made:—

400,000 oz., 985 fine	silver, at 28	cent. discount,...	897,415 doll., gold.
	Paid for by tele-	graphic transfer on	London at 54 1/2
	per dollar,.....		\$ 80,724 10 0

Our turn in SHANGHAI.
Canton tele. weight
881 1/2, sold at
111 1/4 taels =
888,887 68 Shang-
hai tele. invest-
ment in six months
bills on London,
at 54 1/2,.....

At 1,000,000 have to be deducted for
interest in London, leaving a balance of
about 28,000,000, or rather more than 30 per cent. Such
large profits as this were only temporary,
but they show the way in which an extra

supply of silver is taken off the mining
markets, and diffused through the world.
All these facts together show that the
price of silver was at one time most unduly
depressed in this country. The supply is
much smaller and the demand much larger
yet; however, the information is too small
to enable us to form an absolutely conclusive
judgment as to what on an average the
gold price of silver is likely to be; in all
likelihood it will be very much higher than
was popularly believed some time since.

COL. GORDON ON THE UPPER NILE.

Our readers will, doubtless, remember
that last spring Signor Gessi performed a
hazardous feat in journey, which he circum-
navigated Lake Albert Nyanza, being, we
believe, the first European to enter it from
the Nile. Since then Col. Gordon, who—as
we hinted some time back was likely to be
the case—is now on his way home, has
ascended to the lake in the small steamer
Khedive, and has furnished to the Royal
Geographical Society the following interest-
ing though brief account of his expedi-
tion:—

At the distance of about twenty miles to
the south of Duffell the river begins to
widen out, and the current becomes there-
fore less rapid; and from that point to
Mugongo the river is nothing more than a
portion of Lake Albert. The current is
very slow, not more than half a mile per
hour; the bed is wide, sometimes as much
as two or three marine miles, and it is filled
with islands of papyrus. The banks of the
river are fringed with papyrus, and are
difficult of approach. The country is very
populous—much more so than any other
portion of Africa that I have seen, and the
natives are well-disposed. They were
greatly astonished at the sight of the steam-
boat. The banana cultivation is met with
at a distance of forty miles to the south of
Duffell, and it continues on south for twenty
miles, when it ceases, and is not met with
again until the lake is neared, when it
reappears. I do not know the cause of the
interruption in the banana cultivation. At
the distance of fifty miles to the south of
Duffell the natives wear each a skin of
an ox or a cow, which they fasten to their
waists, and taking Rastahambé as a centre,
and describing a circle with a
radius reaching to Fashoda, that circle
would include all the tribes that go entirely
naked; a zone outside that would contain
the tribes who fully clothe themselves. I
have not seen the branch which leaves the
Nile and flows to the north-west, according
to Mr. Gessi; having troops with me I could
not delay my voyage to make close exami-
nations of the country, but I do not doubt
of its existence. I have found Sir Samuel
Baker's map quite correct for the northern
portion of the lake. The mouth of the
Victoria Nile is very difficult to find, the
whole coast being sown with papyrus
islands; there are thousands of them, and
one can hardly say where the lake ends
and where the river begins. There is no
current, and the water is shallow. One can
hardly conceive the number of villages
(zeribahs) which exist on the left bank of
the river. In this it resembles the Shilluk
country in former days. The lake has a
sad and deserted appearance, and the
country around is very uninteresting.

DECK CARGO.

(*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*)

In the side note to Section 23 of the
Merchant Shipping Act are the words:—
"Space occupied by deck cargo to be liable
to dues." If the same language had been
repeated in the body of the clause, every
one connected with Shipping affairs would
have understood its meaning; for cargo is
the lading of a ship on which freight is
paid, or goods of a Mercantile character
placed on board to fill up the hold, or for-
warded as a commercial venture. The sec-
tion enacts that if any ship, British or
foreign, other than Home Trade ships as
defined by the Act of 1864, carries as deck
cargo—that is to say, in any uncovered
space on deck, or in any covered spaces
not included in the official contents form-
ing the ship's registered tonnage—timber,
stores, or goods, all dues on the ship's
tonnage shall be payable as if there were
added to the ship's registered tonnage the
tonnage of the space occupied by such
goods. In the marginal note, as also in
the section, the phrase "deck cargo" is
used; but in the latter it is qualified by
the definition of "timber, stores, or other
goods." We know what construction to
put upon the term "timber," but why
"timber" should be mentioned specifically,
and nothing else, it is difficult to divine
upon considering the strange wording of
the clause. Deals, battens, and boards are
not classed as timber, although designated
as wood goods. Had timber and stores
alone been inserted, it would have left in
light wood goods. All articles, however,
that are bought or sold by Merchants and
Traders, including furniture, come under
the head of "goods," and it would be
rather difficult to claim an exemption under
this generic term of anything of a movable
description. The second paragraph of Sec-
tion 23 of the Act of 1876 duplicates all refer-
ence to "timber and stores." It is evident
that the person who drew up the clause
was neither a Merchant, a Shipowner, a
Shipbroker, a Stevedore, nor a Nautical
man. Had he been conversant with Ship-
ping matters, he would have worded his
expressions in a more practical manner.
When the Bill was before Parliament we
gave several judicious illustrations of the
probable working of the deck space measure-
ment. In a row, we asked, carried on
board an emigrant ship for the sake of its
milk, "stores or goods"? Does a goat
come within the category? Is a kennel
with a dog in it a closed-in space with
goods or stores inside? If a passenger is
allowed to take birds, cats, or a monkey in
a cage on deck, is the space they occupy to
be measured for tonnage? The Admiralty
Court has, for certain purposes, held that
stores are necessary, and that, *per contra*,
necessaries are stores. What may or may
not be necessary for a ship it is not always
easy to define. We cannot, however, read
the 23rd Section of the Act in this literal
sense. We have contended, and still do so,
that the spirit of the law would be com-
plied with by excluding from the measure-
ment any unregistered space solely occupied
by cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, or geese that
may be taken during the voyage. They are
not "cargo," nor are they "stores," such
as paint, buckets, ropes, canvas, sails,
blocks, and other articles. Tar formerly
took up much space among stores; but it
is now superseded by the introduction of
wire rigging. The *Shipping and Mercantile*
Gazette was lately asked whether a Ship-
owner could appeal to a Court of Survey

on the question of measuring sheep pens,
and the inquiry was told that the Ship-
owner's only remedy, short of taking a case
before a Supreme Court, was to represent
the matter to the Board of Trade. An open
structure on deck, though made from timber
or wood goods, even though it is permanent,
is not "cargo." The timber of which it is
composed is not cargo, although when
animals are carried in the enclosure for
hire the space would be liable to taxation.
Open spaces on deck are excluded from
measurement for tonnage by Section 21 of
the Act of 1854. A tale is told of a Sur-
veyor who insisted upon a Master filling
Form 71 issued by the Board of Trade,
because the ship carried a hen-coop, in
which there had been poultry. The Master
said the fowls had long been diseased, and
he could not comprehend why he should
be made to pay 10s. measuring fee on an
empty coop, besides the additional Tonnage
Dues; but the Surveyor declared that his
interpretation of the law was the correct
one, for the fowl-house came under the
head of "stores." We are pleased to find,
however, that the Board of Trade have
settled this unnatural construction of the
Act in what must be deemed a common
sense manner. From a correspondence
before us, we learn that on the 6th instant,
the Acting Principal Surveying Officer at
the St. Katharine Dock-house called upon
Messrs Bullard, King & Co. to subscribe to
the usual document with respect to deck
space. As all the cargo of their ship, the
Gringa, had been stowed under hatches,
they were surprised at the application, and,
in answer to a letter, were informed that the
"cargo" was a pig-house, which had to be
measured and the fee paid. Messrs Bullard,
King & Co., not feeling satisfied with what
they deemed the straining of the pro-
visions of the Statute, addressed Sir Charles
Adderley, the President of the Board of
Trade, and laid the facts before him. They
did not believe in the legality of their hav-
ing to contribute to increased Light, Dock,
and Harbour Dues, on a space set apart for
two pigs; for the alleged "house" was
merely a few boards knocked together, and
not worth the surveying fee charged on the
occasion. On the 21st instant, Messrs
Bullard, King and Co. were acquainted
that instructions had been issued by the
Board of Trade, "that live stock carried
on deck for consumption on board shall
be exempted from measurement in future." This is a satisfactory settlement of the
question so far as the operation of the Act
is concerned. Had the pigs, as they are in
some ships, been left to run about the deck,
or placed between the booms amidships, or
housed at times in a boat, it is possible a
zealous Surveyor might have measured in all
the upper deck from the level of the
gunwale heads, or the entire boat or space
in which they might be occasionally stowed.
Surveyors are ordered to measure "the
highest point reached by the cargo." A
straight line from a giraffe's head to either
end of the cage would make the contents
above 1,000 feet. The Act is silent as to
whether an animal may take exercise on
the deck without rendering the Shipowner
liable to have all the space, or a ring-fence,
measured in. We have read of elephants
being allowed to take their daily rounds on
deck, and if, therefore, Surveyors are to
run an imaginary line from end to end of
the vessel from the "highest point" of the
cargo, the tonnage tax will be very heavy.
The Act has not yet got into working order,
and until some experience is gained, and
the Board of Trade define the duties of their
Officers, we shall probably hear of forced
constructions of what constitutes deck space.

CATCHING RATS BY STEAM.

(*American Paper.*)

It was in the Summer of 1869, on board
the steamer *Chester Ashley*, that we were
laid up on account of low water on the
Arkansas River. The boat had become so
overrun with rats that we were in danger
of having the whole freight list to pay for.
Our cargo consisted almost entirely of bacon
and flour, and they had perforated this in
every direction. As a last experiment to
get rid of them, we had the entire load
carried ashore, and then commenced a
grand rat hunt. The animals all took to
the hold, and among her innumerable salt
boxes and under the dunnage found shelter,
but that few could be dislodged and killed.
It was in this emergency that the genius of
the chief engineer shone forth with dazzling
brilliance.

Let's, said he, "turn steam into the
hold and run 'em out."
This being agreed upon, while he was
raising steam in the boiler, the rest of
us went around stopping up their places
of access, and stopped them all except one
hole which came through the deck a few
feet from the ice chests. The ice chest was
a favorite resort of the old rodents, for in
it was kept the delicacies of the table.
Pies, fruit, and choice cakes were always
there. I suppose the rats looked on this
place as a sort of free Saratoga. At all
events they would put in a few hours of
every night there, and this might represent
their reason.

This ice chest was about eight feet
square, with the opening on top—that is
our opening; the rats had thence to the
back close down to deck. This we also left
open, and this arrangement left the rats
only one hiding place on the main deck.

Steam being now ready, and a cock
opened to admit it into the hold, I took my
station where I could see the "warriors"
as they defied from their unspeakable cov-
er to one they thought more promising—and
it was a study for a saw-mill man. As the
steam filled the hold, they commenced their
line of march. First came a venerable
looking old chap, on whose head the frosts
of many Winters had settled. He passed
along with a measured gait, slowly moving
his head from side to side as though he
said, "Boys, I'm afraid you've got us this
time," and he seemed to be astonished that
no missiles were hurled after him, but he
was allowed to enter the ice chest unharmed.
During the march another—not a sister
—kept his head out of the deck hole,
watched his progress, and when he saw him
safely housed, he came, too, and made
the march unmolested. This seemed all
they waited for, they then poured out
in one unbroken stream, and they were all
there.

The wife whose babe first smiled that day,
The fair fond bride of yesterday eve;
The aged sire, the matron gray.

And all the young bucks just kept coming
until I thought they had some way of get-
ting from the ice chest to the hold again,
and were keeping up an unbroken circle.
But at length there happened breaks in the
procession, then these breaks became more
frequent and of greater duration, and after
a while they came in single individuals and

in more of a hurry, for the hold was hot,
and later they came slower and had less
hair on them, and the last one looked
didn't seem to care whether he got any
where or not, and as he passed me he cast
a look of holy scorn and holy sadness, as if
to say, "You fellows think you're smart;
you ought to be ashamed," and, to tell the
truth, I was. I felt the same impulse to
save its life that actuated Pochontas on a
historical occasion, and from an association
of ideas I named the rat John Smith.

And now they were all in the chest and
the hole plugged. We called a council of
war as to the best way to finish them. The
engineer wanted to carry out his design
and turn the steam off them and cook them
alive; but the old man wanted some fun;
he had a couple of imported Scotch terriers,
full blood and long hair, and there was just
such a chance to try their mettle as he long
had yearned for. So he raised the lid on
top, dropped them in, and closed the door
with the remark, "Go for 'em, boys."

They must have went "for 'em," for
the sounds that followed were a mixture
of yelps, howls, and tiny squeaks,
mingled with a rattling, surging sound,
as though the life within was com-
bined and trying to knock out first
one end of the chest and then the other.
The old man would sing at intervals: "Go
for 'em, boys!" Then he would wink at
us, shut one eye, double himself half up,
and raise his right leg as though he was in
an ecstasy of enjoyment.

At length all inside became quiet, and he
looked at his watch again. "Sixteen and a
half minutes," said he. "Now, men, let us
turn the chest over and count the rats,
for I bet that there's not a rat left but the
spots off of all former rats."

We turned it over, the lid flew open, and
a whole flood of rats came pouring out like
bees from an overturned hive.

We had to clear the track until they all
escaped, and when we looked in the box
those dogs were in more places than ever
dogs not made for the savages were before.
They looked though they had been dead
a month, and only one solitary rat kept
them company—and it was John Smith.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

Writing on summer beverages, the *Colo-
nialist's Guide* says:—In the matter of tea,
Australians have to plead to being the
heaviest drinkers upon record. We doubt
whether the Chinese themselves drink tea to
the same extent as Australians—the Chinese
in this country are nowhere in comparison
with hushmen as tea imbibers. To many
this may seem a blenheim nearly, if not quite
as bad as the drinking of alcoholic liquors.
We cannot subscribe to that doctrine,
although admitting that tea in its natural
state is by no means the innocent beverage
that many persons believe it. But tea well
sweetened with sugar is a very different
article. It is then not only a beverage but
a substantial food, as many a way-farer can
and will testify for ages to come. Until
something still wanted as a beverage, in the
place of beer, is discovered, we know of
nothing better than tea. One reason for the
known stimulating effect of tea is that it is
usually taken warm. The nearer our drink
is to the natural heat of the body (98
degrees), the more effective it is as a means
of allaying thirst; but, with the perversity
that follows man in proportion to his civil-
ization, we long for cold drinks in warm
weather, and hot drinks in cold weather,
and yet drink what we will the temperature
of a healthy body will not alter 6 degrees.
In using beverages warmer or colder than
the human system, we simply task the body
to bring what we drink to the desired heat,
for until it is raised or lowered to that it
cannot become incorporated with the system.

Miscellaneous.

One man said to another, "Which is the
heavier, a quart of rum or a quart of
water?" "Rum, most assuredly, for I saw
a man who weighs two hundred pounds
staggering under a quart of rum, when he
could have carried a gallon of water with
ease."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contem-
porary:—"I witnessed the other day one of
the celebrated sights of Paris of which I
have often heard before, but never had
seen. Crossing the Tuileries Gardens on
one of the late mild days, my attention was
attracted by an intense commotion among
the sparrows which abound in the locality.
They were chattering and flying to and fro,
and finally collected in swarms at a single
point. There I saw the cause of their
agitation, the well known bird charmer of
the Tuileries Gardens. She is a person of
about thirty years of age, pale with very
black hair, dressed in the deepest mourning,
and wearing no bonnet. She was
surrounded by birds that hopped and
perched right at her feet, or flew circling
round her head, apparently without the
slightest fear. She would hold out a bit
of bread, and instantly three or four would
hover around it with rapid whirling wings,
like humming birds among a flower, some
perching on her fingers, while others would
pick at the coveted morsel on the wing.
Then she would throw crumbs into the air,
which would be ad

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)
In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged, as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 4 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Fuzhou, China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4	

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

*See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., B. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Letters.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters. Registration. Newspapers. Books & Patterns. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 28 4 4 8 12

Marseilles (Fr.) 28 4 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 4 8 12

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 8

via Brindisi 28 4 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.

Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Trieste, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas:—

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 50 46

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 62 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None. None.

Brazil:—

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 10 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii:—

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly, or in part, of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 3 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal; or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of silver down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or ingredients, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal trappings, pieces of metal, or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 15 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada; the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong Stamps. U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,.....

Apinacul, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies,.....

Hawaii, Newfoundland,.....

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela,.....

Belize, Greytown, Guaymas, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Brazil,.....

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,.....

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.),.....

Books, &c., per 4 oz.,.....

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution the Post Office should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable stuffs, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limit of weight allowed at a follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Guns, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PACKETS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed 42s. in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters,..... 12 cents per 4 oz.

Registration,..... 8 "

Newspapers,..... 4 "

Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2 "

every 4 oz., 8 "

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m. The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed *Via San Francisco*. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2,..... 18 cents.

Up to £5,..... 36 "

Up to £10,..... 54 "

Up to £25,..... 72 "

Local Money Orders.

Up to \$25,..... 15 cents.

5.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 5 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

